

AN EXOPOLITICAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE PRE-EMPTIVE US-LED WAR AGAINST IRAQ by Dr Michael E. Salla © February 2003

ost, if not all, criticisms of the Bush Administration's motivation for launching a pre-emptive war on Iraq focus on a combination of the imperialistic worldviews of conservative politicians in power in Washington, DC, and the corporate interests that drive the political agenda of the US Bush Administration.

This study provides a radically different political analysis of the Bush Administration's motivation for going to war. It provides an exopolitical analysis of the policy dimensions of an historic extraterrestrial presence that is pertinent to Iraq and a US-led pre-emptive attack.

It is argued that competing clandestine government organisations are struggling through proxy means to take control of ancient extraterrestrial (ET) technology that exists in Iraq, in order to prepare for an impending series of events corresponding to the "prophesied return" of an advanced race of ETs.

This study examines the available evidence of an historical ET presence in Iraq, and then applies this evidence so as to understand better the contemporary political situation in Iraq. It then analyses the motivations of the main political actors in the prospective US-led pre-emptive war on Iraq. The study concludes with some policy recommendations on how to respond to the legacy of an ET presence in Iraq and on its contemporary political relevance.

An Historic ET Presence in Iraq?

The strongest available evidence for an historical ET presence in Iraq comes from cuneiform tablets directly recording the beliefs and activities of the ancient Sumerians, whose civilisation began almost overnight in 3800 BC. Most of these cuneiform tablets relate stories of the Sumerians interacting with their "gods".

According to scholar Zecharia Sitchin, the Sumerians had detailed knowledge of all the planets in the solar system, understood the precession of the equinoxes and also had an understanding of complex medical procedures. They revealed in their tablets that all their knowledge came from a race of extraterrestrial visitors, the Anunnaki ("those who from heaven to Earth came"), who were not only teachers for the Sumerians but also played a role in the creation of the human race. The origin of this ET race was a planet called Nibiru, which had a long elliptical journey around the Sun and returned to this region of the solar system every 3,600 years.¹

An independent archaeologist who discusses a direct link between the ancient ET presence in Sumer (southern Iraq) and the current US focus on the regime of Saddam Hussein is William Henry. Henry's main thesis is that there existed in Sumerian times a technological device which he describes as a "Stargate", which the Anunnaki/Nephilim used to travel back and forth between their homeworld and the Earth and around the galaxy.²

Sitchin's thesis of an ancient ET presence in Sumer as well as the notion of a variety of ET transportation devices described by other authors in their research of ancient civilisations and the resumption of archaeological excavations of the first Sumerian capital, Uruk, in 2002, give support to Henry's thesis that a Stargate lies buried in the sands of southern Iraq.

This provides important contextual information that is helpful in understanding the true motivations of the Bush Administration in launching a pre-emptive attack on Iraq. It may be argued that the Bush Administration and the Hussein Regime are both in a race against time to gain access and control of the Stargate in the ruins of Uruk, or some other location in Iraq, before the prophesied return of the Anunnaki. At the moment, a stalemate exists.

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The Exopolitics of US Policy on Iraq

The primary evidentiary support for the above discussion is admittedly thin for conventional public policy experts and may sound better suited to a fictional thriller than serious public debate.

From a conventional perspective, a scattered assortment of independent archaeological authors, radical exegetical interpretations of biblical texts, the writings of "channels" of ET knowledge and speculative papers from astronomers hardly constitutes a persuasive source of information for understanding the motivations of US foreign policy.

The prevailing explanations of a Bush Administration as either devoted to eradicating Weapons of Mass Destruction and/or being driven by oil interests and imperialistic ambitions would predictably prevail for those unconvinced by the above sources.

There is, however, some important circumstantial evidence which lends plausibility to the Henry thesis of a Stargate as the true focus of the Bush Administration, or at least key interest groups behind it.

The first piece of circumstantial evidence is the overwhelming whistleblower testimony confirming the existence of clandestine government organisations responsible for suppressing public knowledge of an ET presence and which control all official interaction with ET races.³

From an exopolitical perspective, then, the clandestine suppression of a contemporary ET presence supports the conclusion that there is also an active clandestine suppression of an ancient ET presence which also has significant public policy implications.

The second piece of circumstantial evidence is the powerful diplomatic support given by Germany and France to the Hussein Regime in warding off a preemptive military strike. So powerful has been this support that the US Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, disparagingly referred to them as the "Old Europe", in response to a reporter on January 22, 2003:

"You're thinking of Europe as Germany and France. I don't. I think that's 'old Europe'. If you look at the entire NATO Europe today, the centre of gravity is shifting to the East. And there are a lot of new members. And if you just take the list of all the members of NATO and all of those who have been invited in recently—what is it, 26, something like that? [But] you're right. Germany has been a problem, and France has been a problem."⁴

Rather than backtracking on what was a diplomatic bombshell, the Bush Administration has instead continued to go to extraordinary lengths to isolate the German and French positions on Iraq. For example, the administration encouraged the leaders of Spain, Portugal, Italy, the United Kingdom, Hungary, Poland, Denmark and the Czech Republic to write a letter to the Wall Street Journal on January 30 that said that "the Iraqi regime and its weapons of mass destruction represent a clear threat to world security".5

So, rather than being merely an intense diplomatic discussion over different policy positions on Iraq, the debate—with the

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striking language and positions taken suggests a more fundamental conflict over issues hidden from the public view. It is likely that there exists a factional struggle between clandestine government organisations set up to deal with the ET presence in the USA, with rival organisations created in Germany, France and also Russia.

The third piece of circumstantial evidence is the resumption of excavations of the first capital of Sumer, Uruk, by a German archaeological team in 2002. Given the prominence of Uruk and its likelihood as the site for a Sumerian Stargate, then resumption of excavations raises questions over why they were resumed at this time and what is being sought.

Given that political tensions in Iraq had not significantly diminished in 2002, and with these being a likely source of future military conflict with the US, it can be suggested that there are powerful hidden motivations for what on the surface appears to be a purely scientific dig of an ancient Sumerian capital. The fourth piece of circumstantial evidence is the destruction of the space shuttle *Columbia* during its descent on February 1, 2003, at an approximate height of 38 miles and while travelling at Mach 18. One of the astronauts was the first Israeli in space—Colonel Ilan Ramon from the Israeli Air Force.

Colonel Ramon reportedly played a role in the Israeli attack on Iraq's *Osirak* nuclear facility in June 1981, and there has been speculation that his mission involved intelligence-gathering over Iraq during the shuttle's orbits. The destruction of *Columbia* occurred 16 minutes before touchdown, when its fuel tanks would have been virtually empty.

A likely source of the shuttle's destruction, given the speed and height of the *Columbia*, would have been some form of

attack from an organisation or state possessing military capabilities well beyond those of any terrorist groups and indeed most nations. The likely cause would have been a clandestine government organisation that desired to send an important message to its US rivals over the threatened pre-emptive attack on Iraq.

When all the primary and circumstantial evidence is put together, what emerges is a very plausible case that supports Henry's thesis of a power struggle that goes to the heart of the ET presence and the continued clandestine suppression of ET-related information and its full implications.

The motivations of the Bush Administration in launching pre-emptive war on Iraq, interpreted in terms of the concerns raised in Bush's 2003 State of the Union address or the corporate and imperialistic interests suggested by Bush's critics, such as Robert Fisk and Michael Lind, can all be described as part of the surface layer of motivations driving the Bush Administration.

At a deeper level, it is likely that there is great anxiety by clandestine government organisations in terms of what would happen if Hussein, with the support of the German and other European governments, gained access to the Sumerian Stargate or other ET technology buried in Uruk, or if the Stargate were somehow to reactivate without clandestine government personnel present to monitor and control it.

President Bush's State of the Union address, outlining the need for a preemptive attack on Iraq, in most likelihood

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masks a hidden agenda to gain access to the Stargate or other ET technology in Uruk and elsewhere in Iraq. Such access would presumably perpetuate clandestine government control over global resources and information at a time of increased ET activity and influence.

Policy Recommendations

If the exopolitical perspective is a more accurate description of the motivations driving the Bush Administration in pushing for a pre-emptive war on Iraq, then the following policy recommendations can be made.⁶

Firstly, the quality of evidence substantiating an historic ET presence and clandestine government cover-up has a significant degree of credibility and persuasiveness. This supports the creation a new field of public policy—exopolitics—which would study the historic ET presence in terms of its implications for contemporary public policy.

Secondly, there is a need to promote official government disclosure of the historic ET presence and/or the impending return of these ETs, and to make more representative the policy-making process that has evolved in government responses to such information.

Thirdly, evidence suggests that the present military preparations for a war against Iraq have little to do with weapons of mass destruction, but are designed to perpetuate US clandestine government control of information concerning the historic and present ET presence. Such a pre-emptive war should therefore be stopped and a resolution between the US, Iraq and interested European governments should be encouraged.

Fourthly, evidence suggests that the Iraq conflict and the destruction of the *Columbia* space shuttle mask a deep factional struggle between clandestine government organisations associated with different national governments that were initially created to deal with the ET presence. It is recommended that there be public disclosure of these organisations and their efforts in monitoring and responding to the ET presence, and that these organisations become accountable to elected public officials.

The final policy recommendation is that there needs to be more effort in determining the extent to which congressional and legislative oversight is required for organisations created in different countries to deal with all aspects of the ET presence, both past and present, and on the implications of a projected return of a race of ETs associated with the birth of human civilisation.

This paper suggests that the best mechanism for responding to the existence of ancient ET technology in the ancient Sumerian capital of Uruk and/or elsewhere is a willingness by major world governments and associated clandestine organisations to share information and control over these ET assets.

A pre-emptive war, conducted largely for the control of a "Stargate" in Uruk, which pits the US and its allies against an Iraq which is tacitly supported by key European nations, could be calamitous if indeed the "prophesied return" signified an actual physical event involving the ancient ET race that played a role in the start of human civilisation.

Competing clandestine government organisations struggling through a proxy war over the control of ancient ET technology in order to prepare for those events corresponding to the "prophesied return of the gods" would hardly send the best example of a mature humanity responsible enough to continue to exercise sovereignty over the Earth's resources. The *Columbia* space shuttle may well have been a highprofile victim of such a proxy war intended to send a message to US-based clandestine organisations over the pre-emptive war against Iraq.

Human sovereignty may therefore be at stake at the very time where there exists an opportunity for a rapid movement forward in the evolutionary growth of human consciousness. It is up to all humanity to decide how we respond to the challenge posed by clandestine organisations struggling over Iraq's historic resources to further their respective secret agendas.

Endnotes

1. See Zecharia Sitchin's chapter, "The Sudden Civilization", in *The 12th Planet*, Book 1 of the *Earth Chronicles* series, Avon Books, New York, 1976, pp. 12-51.

2. Henry outlines his thesis in his article, "Saddam Hussein, The Stairway to Heaven and the Return of Planet X"; available on his website at http://www.williamhenry.net.

3. See Salla, M.E., "The Need for

Exopolitics", at http://www.exopolitics.org. 4. For discussion of Rumsfeld's comments and the French/German response, see Mark Baker, "Rumsfeld's 'Old' And 'New' Europe Touches On Uneasy Divide", Radio Free Europe, 24 January, 2003, website

http://www.rferl.org/nca/features/2003/

01/24012003172118.asp.

5. Wall Street Journal, Jan 30, 2003.

6. Salla, "The Need for Exopolitics", ibid.

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The full text of Dr Salla's article (Research Study #2) can be seen at the webpage http://www.exopolitics.org/Study-Paper2.htm#Abstract.



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